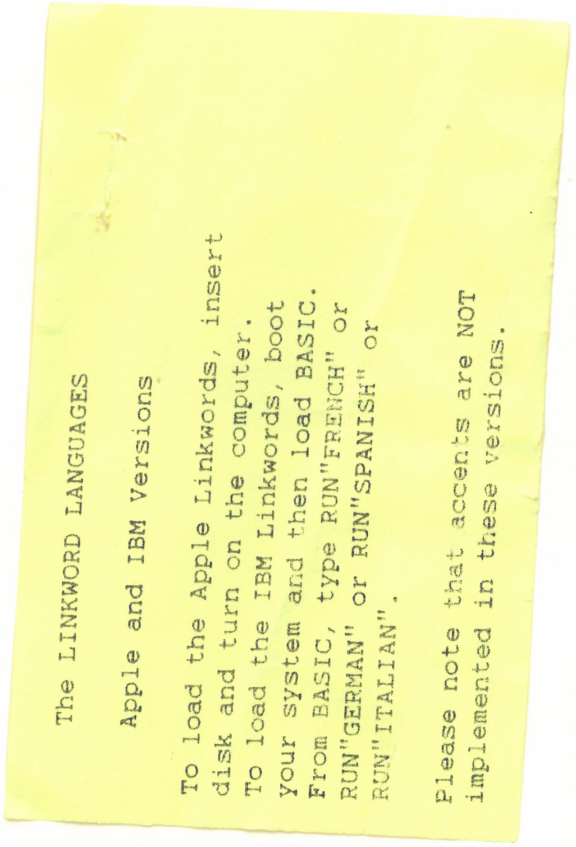
The Gruneberg LINKWORD Language Course

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

French

Contents

The course consists of 10 sections, covering a number of topics, such as furniture, colours, clothes, family, garden, time, restaurant, food, numbers, business, travelling, car, beach, places and people, emergency and useful words, days of week, months of year. The course starts with a number of animal words.



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The LINKWORD LANGUAGES

Apple and IBM Versions

To load the Apple Linkwords, insert
disk and turn on the computer.
To load the IBM Linkwords, boot
your system and then load BASIC.
From BASIC, type RUN"FRENCH" or
RUN"GERMAN" or RUN"SPANISH" or
RUN"ITALIAN".

Please note that accents are NOT
implemented in these versions.
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What is the Gruneberg Linkword Language System?

The Gruneberg Linkword Language System is a system for teaching foreign languages which is much faster, easier and more enjoyable than normal methods of language teaching. In ten hours you will learn a vocabulary of more than 350 words and a basic grammar. This will help you to understand and to be understood should you travel to a French-speaking country or talk to a native French speaker. Of course there will be gaps in your vocabulary and your knowledge of grammar, but you will be surprised at how quickly and easily you learn the basics of French. One of the ways in which the system works is to use visual images. An English word is linked, by means of a visual image, to another English word which sounds like the French word. For example

The French for **tablecloth** is **nappe**

Imagine having a **nap** on a **tablecloth**

You imagine this picture in your mind's eye as vividly as you can. When you are given the word 'nappe' you will immediately think of having a nap on a tablecloth and will remember that the French for tablecloth is 'nappe'.

Who can use the Gruneberg Linkword Language System?

The short answer is **anyone** and **everyone!** You certainly don't need a gift for languages to learn French. The courses have been designed for holiday makers, for business executives who want to learn the basics of a language in a hurry, for children who find learning languages at school difficult or boring, or for anyone wanting to learn a language for pleasure. The courses often appeal to those who find learning a language by normal methods boring or difficult, but even people who are good at languages often find the courses much more interesting and enjoyable than normal methods of learning.

Using the Computer Program

Loading the cassette versions – The VIC 20 and 64 cassette versions both load in the same way. Put the computer program cassette into your cassette deck with Side One uppermost, and rewind to the beginning if necessary. Then press SHIFT and RUN/STOP at the same time and press the PLAY button on the cassette deck. The first program will load and run itself automatically.

Using the program for the first time – Before you start working through the course it is a good idea to make a copy of the Control Programs. You only have to do this the once and it will save you time and trouble in the long run. Get a blank cassette ready and follow the prompts displayed on the screen. On the 64 version there will be three sections to save, and only two on the VIC version. When you have saved the programs, label your copy and keep it safe – it will come in handy later! Then you can start the course – choose from the menu which Section you wish to load. Start with Section One and work through each Section in turn. The following paragraph explains why you made the copy, and how to use it.

The programs on the cassette are organised so that the first two on the tape are the Control Programs which carry out all the file handling. They are followed on the tape by ten data files corresponding to the ten Sections of the course, the later Sections being on Side Two. Whenever you switch the machine off and then come back to use the Linkword course, you will have to load the Control Programs first. In order to avoid losing your place on the tape by having to rewind to the beginning to load the Control Programs, you should instead load them from the copy that you made earlier. Then run the program, take the copy tape out, insert the program tape so that it is on the same side as when you left off, and choose from the menu the Section that follows on the tape. Doing it this way also cuts out the time spent searching for the desired Section. Keeping a record with the tape counter of where each Section starts may also help if you lose your place on the tape.

Loading the disk version – Commodore 64 only – Insert the disk correctly into the disk drive, close the door and type ...

LOAD"LANGUAGE",8,1

RUN the program and wait a few seconds for the rest of the Control Program to load. It will run automatically – just select from the menu the Section you require, starting with Section One if you are using the program for the first time.

Your disk should last a lifetime as long as you handle it with care. Don't use it for saving any other programs onto; and always observe the precautions printed on the back of the disk envelope.

Instructions

1 As noted earlier, you will be presented with words like this:

The French for **tablecloth** is **nappe**
Imagine having **a nap** on a **tablecloth**

What you do is to imagine this picture in your mind's eye as vividly as possible.

2 After you have read the image you should think about it in your mind's eye for about 10 seconds before pressing RETURN to move on to the next word. If you do not spend enough time thinking about the image it will not stick in your memory as well as it should. If you want to be sure of having 10 seconds to image, you should press the space bar immediately after you have read the image. 10 seconds later a new word will be presented.

3 After you have been presented with a number of words you will be given a French word and asked to give the English. After you press RETURN the correct answer will be given and you can go on to the next word.

4 After you have translated from French to English you will be asked to translate from English to French.

5 When you are asked to translate sentences from English into French or French into English you should type the answer in. Then press return for the correct answer, then press RETURN to continue.

6 French words can contain various types of accent. The Linkword program operates in upper case only, so when you are asked to translate from English into French the only accent that you need to enter via the keyboard is the cedilla which is sometimes appended to the letter c like so – ç. The Commodore keyboard is not designed for foreign language characters, but we have provided the facility to enter the cedilla as follows ...

64 version – the cedilla and the letter are entered at the same time as follows ...

For ç press C= and @ simultaneously

VIC 20 version – the cedilla is entered first, followed by the letter.

For ¸ press C= and @ simultaneously

The cedilla will then appear below where the cursor is. You can then type the letter c as normal, which will appear in the cursor position above the cedilla.

The C= key is the Commodore logo key to be found at the bottom left of your keyboard.

The words featured in this course are listed, complete with accents, further on in the Glossary.

7 Sometimes the word in French and in English is the same or very similar. For example, the French for 'taxi' is 'taxi'. When this happens you will be asked to associate the word in some way with the Eiffel Tower e.g.

Imagine a taxi driving under the Eiffel Tower. Whenever the Eiffel Tower comes to mind, therefore, you will know the word is the same or similar in both English and French.

8 It is very important to realise that some groups of words are more difficult to learn than others. If this happens do not worry, just go on to the next set of words and forget you have had any difficulty. The important thing to appreciate is how much you **do** learn very quickly. Even if you feel you want to, therefore, you are strongly advised to carry on to the end of a section before going back to look at what you have already done.

9 The examples given in the course may well strike you as silly and bizarre. The fact is that they have deliberately been constructed to illustrate parts of grammar and to get away from the idea that you should remember useful phrases 'parrot fashion'.

10 The pronunciation given in the course is only approximate.

11 **Note to parents and teachers:**
If your child finds difficulty in reading you can still use the course to teach French. You can use the text as a manual and read from the screen to your child. One way of holding a young child's interest is to get him or her to sketch the images you present.

12 **Important note**
You should not listen to the audio tape until instructed to do so by the computer. The audio tape gives the correct pronunciation of the words used.

Glossary

a (an)	un/une
accountant	le comptable
am	suis
ambulance	l'ambulance (f)
and	et
angry	fâché
animal	l'animal (m)
apple	la pomme
are (you)	êtes
are(they)	sont
arm	le bras
armchair	le fauteuil
at	à
back	le dos
baker's shop	la boulangerie
bank	la banque
beach	la plage
bean	le haricot
because	parce que
bed	le lit
bee	l'abeille (f)
beer	la bière
big	grand
bill	l'addition (f)
black	noir
blood	le sang
blue	bleu
boat	le bateau
book	le livre
boss	le patron
boy	le garçon
bread	le pain
bridge	le pont
brother	le frère

but	mais
butcher's shop	la boucherie
butter	le beurre
cabbage	le chou
camera	l'appareil (m)
camera film	la pellicule
car	l'auto (f)
carpet	le tapis
cash till	la caisse
cat	le chat
ceiling	le plafond
chair	la chaise
cheese	le fromage
chemist's shop	la pharmacie
cheque	le chèque
cinema	le cinéma
clean	propre
clock	la pendule
closed	fermé
clothes	les vêtements (m)
coffee	le café
cold	froid
contract	le contrat
countryside	la campagne
cow	la vache
cup	la tasse
cupboard	le placard
curtain	le rideau
customs	la douane
cutlery	le couvert
danger	le danger
daughter	la fille
day	le jour
dear	le cerf
deep	profond

dentist	le dentiste
difficult	difficile
dinner	le dîner
dirty	sale
doctor	le médecin
dog	le chien
door	la porte
dress	la robe
drink	la boisson
dry	sec (sèche)
duck	le canard
earth	la terre
easy	facile
eat (I)	mange
eat (they)	mangent
eat (you)	mangez
eats	mange
egg	l'oeuf (m)
elephant	l'éléphant (m)
empty	vide
engaged	occupé
entrance	l'entrée (f)
exit	la sortie
expensive	cher
factory	l'usine (f)
father	le père
fire!	au feu!
firm	la compagnie
fish	le poisson
floor	le plancher
flower	la fleur
fly	la mouche
food	la nourriture
forest	la forêt
fork	la fourchette

fruit	le fruit
full	plein
garage	le garage
garden	le jardin
garlic	l'aïl (m)
girl	la jeune fille
glass	le verre
go (I)	vais
goat	la chèvre
gold	doré
good	bon
goose	l'oie (f)
grass	l'herbe (f)
green	vert
grey	gris
half (of time)	demie
hand	la main
hard	dur
has	a
hat	le chapeau
have (I)	ai
have (they)	ont
have (you)	avez
he	il
heavy	lourd
hedgehog	le hérisson
help!	au secours!
hen	la poule
her	son/sa/ses
here	ici
high	haut
his	son/sa/ses
holidays	les vacances (f)
horse	le cheval
hospital	l'hôpital (m)

hot	chaud
hotel	l'hôtel (m)
hour	l'heure (f)
house	la maison
how	comment
husband	le mari
I	je
ice	la glace
ice cream	la glace
illness	la maladie
in	dans
inn	l'auberge (f)
insect	l'insecte (m)
is	est
its	son/sa/ses
jack	le cric
jacket	la veste
key	la clef
kitchen	la cuisine
knife	le couteau
left	la gauche
leg	la jambe
letter	la lettre
lettuce	la salade
like (I)	aime
lobster	le homard
lunch	le déjeuner
manager	le directeur
market	le marché
meat	la viande
menu	la carte
midday	midi
midnight	minuit
milk	le lait
minute	la minute

mistake	l'erreur (f)
money	l'argent (m)
money exchange	le change
month	le mois
morning	le matin
mother	la mère
mountain	la montagne
mouse	la souris
mouth	la bouche
mushroom	le champignon
my	mon/ma/mes
narrow	étroit
newspaper	le journal
night	la nuit
no	non
not	pas
of the	du/de la/des
office	le bureau
oil	l'huile (f)
on	sur
or	ou
orange	orange
our	notre/nos
oyster	l'huître
pain	la douleur
passport	le passeport
path	le sentier
peach	la pêche
pear	la poire
pedestrian	le piéton
pen	le stylo
petrol	l'essence (f)
piano	le piano
picnic	le pique-nique
pink	rose

plant	la plante
plate	l'assiette (f)
please	s'il vous plaît
police	la police
postage stamp	le timbre
potato	la pomme de terre
pretty	joli
price	le prix
prize	le prix
pullover	le pullover
quarter (of time)	(le) quart
quick	rapide
quiet	tranquille
quite	assez
rabbit	le lapin
rain	la pluie
receipt	le reçu
red	rouge
restaurant	le restaurant
rib	la côte
right	la droite
river	la rivière
road	la route
roof	le toit
room	la pièce
round	rond
salary	le salaire
salesman	le vendeur
sand	le sable
sea	la mer
second	la seconde
secretary	la secrétaire
see (I)	vois
see (they)	voient
see (you)	voyez

sees	voit
sell (I)	vends
she	elle
sheep	le mouton
shoe	la chaussure
shop	le magasin
short	court
sister	la soeur
skirt	la jupe
slow	lent
small	petit
snail	l'escargot (m)
snow	la neige
sock	la chaussette
son	le fils
soon	bientôt
spanner	la clef
speak (I)	parle
spoon	la cuiller
staircase	l'escalier (m)
station	la gare
striker	le gréviste
stupid	stupide
suitcase	la valise
sun	le soleil
table	la table
tablecloth	la nappe
telephone	le téléphone
thank you	merci
the	le/la/les
theatre	le théâtre
there	là
thief	le voleur
thin	mince
throat	la gorge

ticket	le billet
time	le temps
tip	le pourboire
tired	fatigué
to	à
toilet	la toilette
tomato	la tomate
tongue	la langue
towel	la serviette
town	la ville
tree	l'arbre (m)
trousers	le pantalon
trout	la truite
tyre	le pneu
ugly	laid
under	sous
underpants	le slip
vegetable	le légume
very	très
waiter	le garçon
waitress	la serveuse
walk	la promenade
wall	le mur
want (I)	veux
want (they)	veulent
want (you)	voulez
wants	veut
wardrobe	l'armoire (f)
was (he, she, it)	était
was (I)	étais
wasp	la guêpe
water	l'eau (f)
week	la semaine
were (they)	étaient
wet	mouillé

what time is it?	quelle heure est-il?
when	quand
where	où
white	blanc (blanche)
why	pourquoi
wide	large
wife	la femme
window	la fenêtre
wine	le vin
with	avec
woman	la femme
worker	l'ouvrier (m)
year	l'an (m)
yellow	jaune
yes	oui
you	vous
young	jeune
your	votre/vos

Days of the Week

Monday	lundi
Tuesday	mardi
Wednesday	mercredi
Thursday	jeudi
Friday	vendredi
Saturday	samedi
Sunday	dimanche

Months of the Year

January	janvier
February	février
March	mars
April	avril
May	mai
June	juin
July	juillet
August	août
September	septembre
October	octobre
November	novembre
December	décembre

Numbers

zero	zéro
one	un
two	deux
three	trois
four	quatre
five	cinq
six	six
seven	sept
eight	huit
nine	neuf
ten	dix
eleven	onze
twenty	vingt
twenty-five	vingt-cinq
12 midnight	minuit
12 midday	midi

Course Designer and Writer

Dr. Michael M. Gruneberg, designer and writer of the Gruneberg Linkword Language Courses, is Senior Lecturer in Psychology at University College, Swansea, Wales. He has published a number of well known books on memory as well as a number of research papers concerned with practical and theoretical aspects of memory. For the past few years he has worked with a number of linguists in designing the Gruneberg Linkword Language System. As well as using imagery, the system uses a number of other established principles of memory to make learning much faster and easier than conventional methods.

Language Consultant

Brian Cainen B.A., Lecturer in Italian Studies, University College of Swansea, Wales.